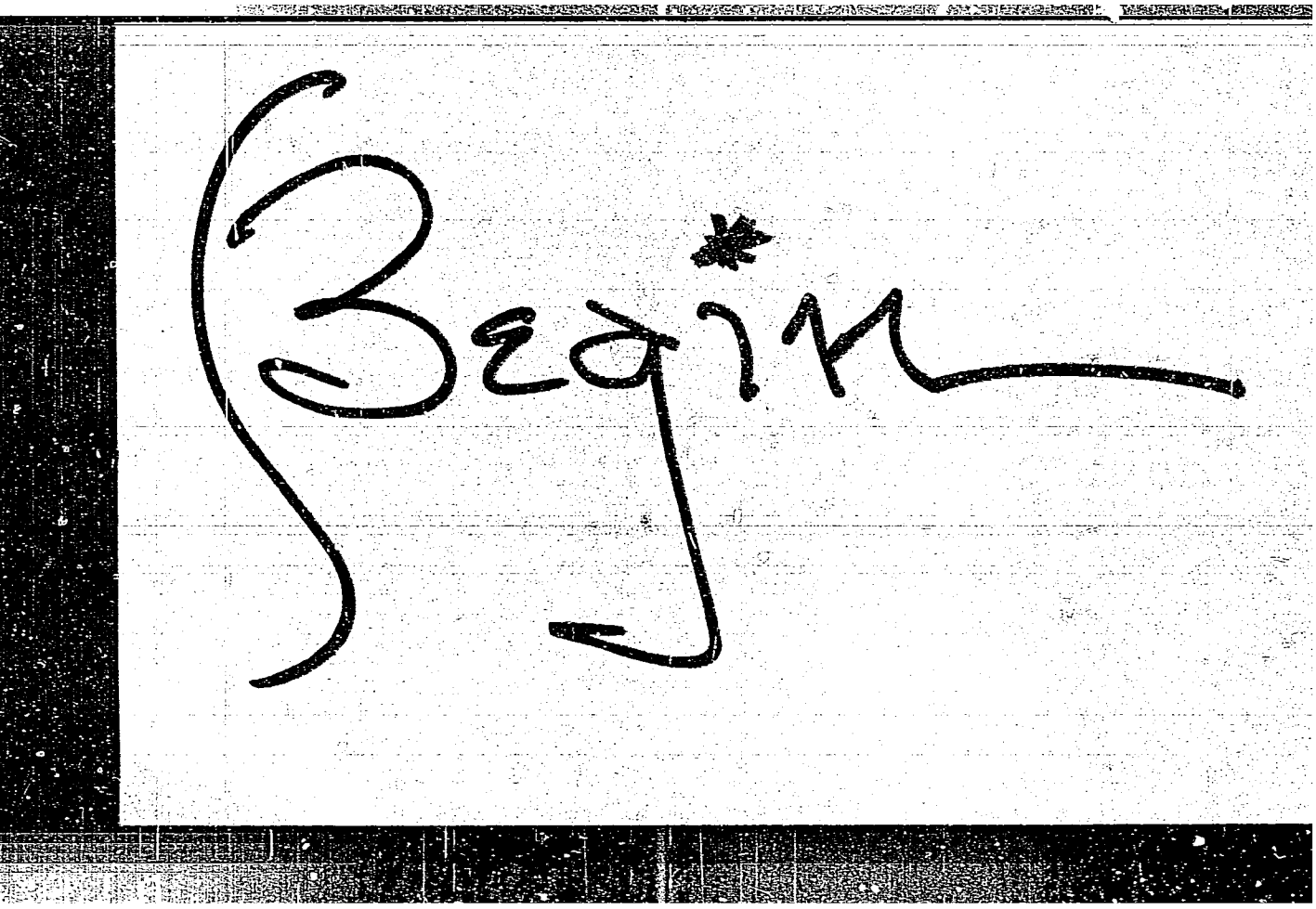

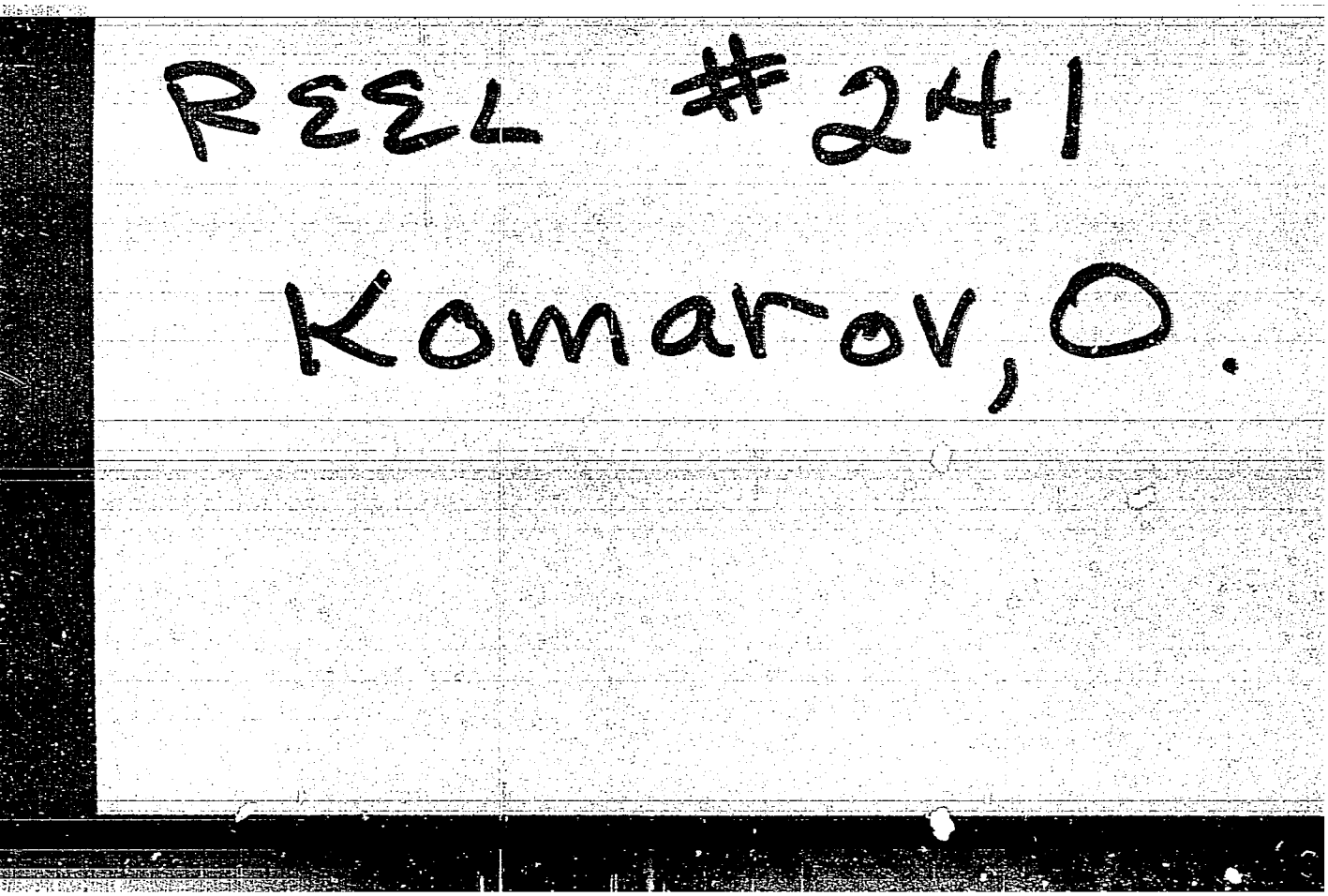

KOMAROV, O.

AUTHOR: Komarov, O. 25-8-26/42

TITLE: Avtur-1 (Avtur-1)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 8, pp 48-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institute for Automation and Telemechanics of the USSR Academy of Sciences has designed a contactless automatic level meter "ABTYP-1". This device may be used for determining the liquid level of reservoirs filled with oil, or oil products, as well as various other organic compounds. The device consists of two parts: an actuator (one-tube generator) and an indicator which are connected with each other by two cables. The indicator also contains the power supply unit which is connected with the actuator by means of one cable. The other cable is used for transmitting the HF voltage from the actuator to the superheterodyne receiver within the indicator part. The actuator consists of a co-axial cable section, shortened at the end, and is installed in the reservoir of which the liquid level is to be measured. When the device is switched on, resonance frequency oscillations arise in the capacitance circuit which are transmitted by the actuator to the receiver. By means of a tracking system the receiver is automatically tuned to the signals of the

Card 1/2

CA KOMAROV O. P. 8

Recently discovered giant quartz crystal. O. P. Komarov. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. Soc. Russe minéral) 80, 153–4(1951).—Description of a 13-ton quartz crystal (length 3.5 m., diam. 1.6 m.), from the ore deposits of E. Betpak-Dala (Balkhash steppe). The occurrence in Betpak-Dala is characterized by giant columnar quartz crystals throughout the mother rock, a weathered Calendonian granite. The crystals are all white-milky, with very abundant gas inclusions. Columnar crystals of 1 m. length and 2 m. diam. are not rare. W. Eitel

1951

KOMAROV, O.P.

USSR /Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25081

Author : A.L. Khodakov, M.L. Sholokhovoch, Yr.G. Fesenko, O.P. Komarov

Title : Monocrystals of Strontium Titanite.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 11, 2505 - 2507

Abstract : The monocrystals of $SrTiO_3$ (I) were prepared by crystallization 1) in a solution of I in the melt of potassium fluoride and, 2) in a solution of I in the melt of a mixture of 60 mol. % of Na_2CO_3 + 40 mol. % of K_2CO_3. Crystals prepared by the 1st method are quite transparent, of light yellow color and are confined within faces {100}, the edges being 1 mm long; the structure is that of perovskite with ideal cubic cells; the refraction index is 2.35, the x-ray density is 5.12, the picknometer density is about 5.0. Crystals prepared by the 2nd method are less transparent of a smoky color, the prevailing faces are {100} and {111}, and they contain up to 0.7% of Fe; their x-ray density is 5.14. The dielectric properties of both these kinds are somewhat different.

Card : 1/1

SENCHILO, N.P.; KOMAROV, O.P.

Temperatures of crystallization of vein quartz in rare-metal stockworks; based on fracturing data. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 6:210-217 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Kazakhstan--Quartz)
(Kazakhstan--Metals, Rare and minor)

KOMAROV, O.P.; PANSHIN, A.V.

Temperatures of the mineral formation of kasolite in the Karaoba deposit according to thermal cracking data. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. 22 no.5:82-87 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk imeni K.I.Satpayeva, g. Alma-Ata.

KOMAROV, O.P.; PARSHIN, A.V.

Genetic characteristics in the formation of emeralds of the Late Hercynian massif in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 7:327-345 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KHUDOKORMOV, D.N.; YERSHOVICH, A.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: FEDCHENKO, A.M.; SHURUPOV, V.I.; BOLOTSKIY, V.D.; KOMAROV, O.S.; ANDROSIK, Ye.I.; KUDI, V.I.; GALUSHKO, A.M.; KLEYEV, A.N.; KHOSEN, R.I.; MURASHKO, O.A.

Technology of the production of gray cast iron in the manufacture of tractor trucks. Lit. proizv. no.7:37-38 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (for all except Khudokormov).

KOMAROV, O.S., inzh.; KHUDOKORMOV, D.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of Sn, Sb, and Bi on the crystallization of magnesium cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.1:36-37 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

KOMAROV, O.S., inzh.; YERSHOVICH, A.N., inzh.

Effect of aluminum on the structure and properties of cast iron.
Lit. proizv. no.7:26-27 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BOBRYAKOV, G.I.; KOMAROV, O.S.

Hydraulic impact in foundry molds. Lit. proizv. no.6:37-38 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Founding)

KHUDOKOEMOV, D.N.; KOMAROV, O.S.

Crystallization of cast iron inoculated with cerium, tellurium, and calcium. Lit.proizv. no.4:21-23 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Cast iron—metallurgy) (Crystallization)

KHUDOKORMOV, D.N.; KOMAROV, O.S.

Characteristics of primary crystallization and the structure of cast iron inoculated with rare metals. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.8:43-[illegible]3. (MIRA 16:10)

22(3), 6(1)

SOV/178-58-7-7/24

AUTHORS: Lozhko, K., Guards Colonel; Komarov, P., Guards Lieutenant Colonel; Lozhichevskiy, A., Guards Major

TITLE: The Radio Training (Area) is the Foundation of the Training-Material Basis (Radiopoligon - osnova uchebno-material'noy bazy)

PERIODICAL: Voyennyy svyazist, 1958, Nr 7, pp 20 - 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the equipment and operating procedures of a radio training (area) located about 10 km from the permanent quarters of a Signal Corps unit of the Soviet Army. The radio stations used for training are operated from shelters and trenches. The training ground is operated from a central control point from which all radio stations receive instructions. The switchboard used for this purpose is shown in Figure 1 and its circuit arrangement in Figure 2. For creating combat-like conditions, a jamming transmitter is used, consisting of a SO-241

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The Radio Training (Area) is the Foundation of the Training-Material Basis

master oscillator, a SO-257 power amplifier and a SO-257 modulator. The soldiers undergoing training are billeted at the training ground. Class-rooms for theoretical instructions are also available. There are 2 photographs and 2 circuit diagrams.

KOMAROV, P., glavnyy inzhener.

Remote heat control installation. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 3 no.3:28-30 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Krasnopresnenskoye tramvaynoye depo. (Heating--Regulators)

KOMAROV, P.A.

Mining equipment manufactured by the Kyshtym Machine Shop. Ger. zhur. no.8:43-44 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Kyshtymskogo mekhanicheskogo zavoda.
(Kyshtym--Mining machinery)

KOMAROV, P. D.

Lumbering

Speeding up the construction of rafts for the great construction projects of communism. Les. prom. no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952~~1953~~. Unclassified.

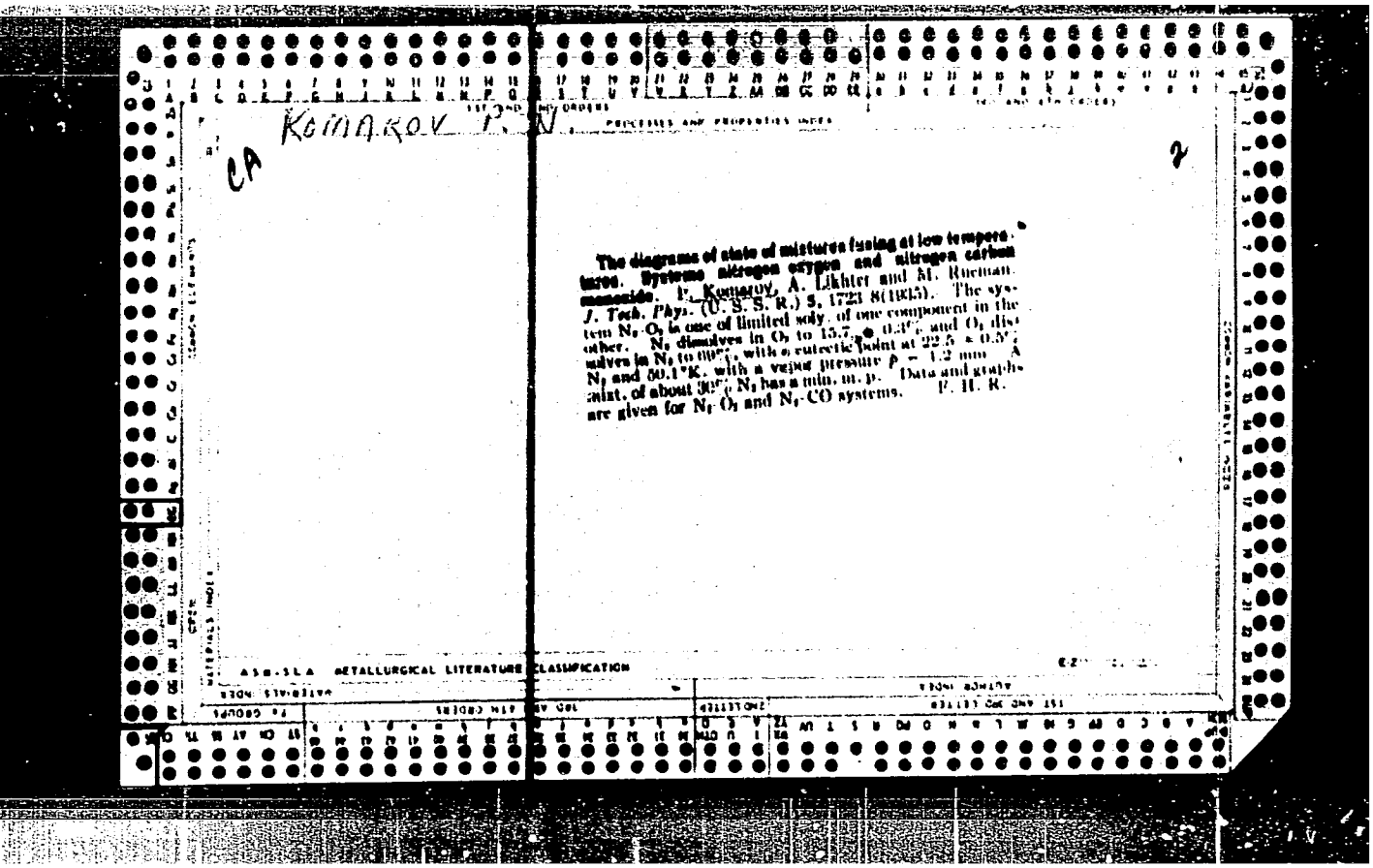
1. KOMAROV, P. D., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Lumbering-Pechora Valley

7. Tasks in the development of timber rafting in the Pechora basin. Les. prom. 13 no. 3 1953

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.



KOMAROV P.N.

CA

7

The diagrams of state of mixtures fusing at low temperatures. Systems nitrogen oxygen and nitrogen carbon monoxide. P. Komarov, A. Likhter and M. Rutman. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 1723-8(1935). The system N_2-O_2 is one of limited solv. of one component in the other. N_2 dissolves in O_2 to 15.7 ± 0.3% and O_2 dissolves in N_2 to 0.8%, with a eutectic point at 22.5 ± 0.5°K. N_2 and 50.1°K. with a vapor pressure $P = 1.2$ mm. A point, of about 30% N_2 has a min. m. p. Data and graphs are given for N_2-O_2 and N_2-CO systems. P. H. R.

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOMAROV, P. N

The phase diagram of low-melting mixtures. II. The melting diagram of oxygen-nitrogen and the phase diagram of nitrogen-carbon monoxide. M. Ruheman, A. Likhter and P. Komarov. Physik. Z. Sowjetunion 8, 326-36(1935); cf. C.A. 29, 32[2].--Measurements of sp. heat show that CO-N mixts. form 2 complete series of mixed crystals. The system O-N has a eutectic at 50.1°K. and 23% by vol. of N. The O lattice dissolves 16% N and the N lattice 69% O. The heats of fusion of the N-O mixt. show a min. near the concn. of the satd. N crystal.

Morris Muskat

KUCHERA, Ya. (Chekhoslovakiya); BARELKO, Ye.V.; KARTASHEVA, L.I.; KOMAROV, P.M.; PROSKURNIN, M.A.

Decomposition products of phenol formed in the radiolysis of benzene in aqueous solution. Probl.fiz.khim. no.2:183-188 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy khimii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo fiziko-khimicheskogo instituta imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
(Benzene) (Phenols)

L 15477-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pr-4 RM/WW/JXT(LJP)

ACCESSION NR: AP3005458 S/0204/63/003/004/0609/0614

AUTHORS: Komarov, P. N.; Berelko, Ye. V.; Proskurnin, M. A. (Deceased)

TITLE: Oxidation of n-butanol in the liquid phase initiated by gamma-irradiation with Co sup 60

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, 609-614

TOPIC TAGS: n-butanol oxidation, n-butanol, butanol, Co sup 60, gamma-irradiation

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the oxidation of n-butane initiated by Gamma-radiation at temperatures between 104 and 150C with oxygen pressure at 40 atm. Oxidation was conducted under static conditions in a steel reactor with a volume of 45ml. The source used to produce Gamma-radiation was Co sup 60. It was shown that the irradiation effect causes a shortening of induction period, as has previously been demonstrated with other processes. The change in concentration of the reaction products at the beginning of the reaction, and the effect of the addition of these products as a function of the process

Card 1/2

L 15477-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005458

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rate was investigated. It was established that peroxide compounds and not aldehydes are the branching agents. The induction period is only slightly dependent upon the force of the irradiation dose. Formation of peroxides and their maximum concentration decreases with an increase in temperature. The qualitative relationship of these phenomena was demonstrated with the theory of chain oxidation reaction. The activation energy value of the branching process was evaluated, and it was found to be quite low. The interruption of irradiation at a certain reaction stage results in a sharp increase of products of incomplete oxidation. "The authors express their gratitude to V. L. Tal'roze for his valuable advise during the evaluation of results." Orig. art. has: 1 table, 5 figures, and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific-research institute for chemistry and physics)

SUBMITTED: 7Jan63 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 8102-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1)

ACC NR: AP5026459 SOURCE CODE: UR/0204/65/005/005/0715/0720

AUTHOR: Komarov, P. N.; Barelko, Ye. V.; Proskurin, M. A. (deceased)

ORG: Scientific Research Physico-chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpova (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Radiochemical oxidation of butanol in aqueous solution at elevated temperature

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 715-720

TOPIC TAGS: aliphatic alcohol, gamma radiation, oxidation, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: Effects of temperature, solution concentration and gamma ^{60}Co radiation dosage on the kinetics of the radiochemical oxidation of aqueous solutions of butanol were investigated. Changing the alcohol concentration from 0.053 to 0.76 mol/l changed the oxidation product yield only 15%. Increasing the reaction temperature led to the development of chain oxidation reactions. At temperatures above 100 C the chain reaction rate was only about an order less than in the oxidation of pure alcohol. The induction period was somewhat longer and the reaction rate during the induction period was 2-3 times less in the oxidation of aqueous solutions than in the oxidation of pure alcohol. During the initial period the reaction rate was

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.943+541.15:547.264

L 8102-66

ACC NR: AP5026459

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proportional to the irradiation dosage, indicating the radiochemical yield is practically independent of dosage rate. "We thank V. L. Tal'roz for assistance in discussing the results." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table and 7 equations

SUB CODE: OC, TD/ SUBM DATE: 25Apr64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 8271-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) RM
ACC NR: AP5026460 SOURCE CODE: UR/0204/65/005/005/0721/0724

AUTHOR: Komarov, P. N. 44,55

ORG: Scientific Research Physicochemical Institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut) 44,55

TITLE: Effect of dose rate of cobalt-60 gamma radiation on the kinetics of the initial stage of radiochemical oxidation of butanol in aqueous solution 7,44,55

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 721-724

TOPIC TAGS: aliphatic alcohol, oxidation, oxidation kinetics, gamma irradiation

ABSTRACT: The effect of dose rate (4.2×10^{15} to 4.0×10^{16} ev/cm^3·sec) on the oxidation products obtained by radiolysis of aqueous n-butanol solutions (0.98 mol/l) was studied. The chain length of the reaction products is approximately proportional to the reciprocal of the square root of the initiation rate. Hence with a high rate the chains are very short and with lower rates the role of products formed by chain reactions increases. However, the linear relationship between the increase in dose rate and the accumulation of peroxides (formed by chain growth) and of aldehydes and acids (formed by chain rupture)

Card 1/2 0902 0211

L 8271-66

ACC NR: AP5026460

indicates a chain process involving short chains. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 equations.

SUB CODE: OC/ SUBM DATE: 22May64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

OC

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, P;N.

Radiation-chemical oxidation of butanol. Effect of butanol concentration on the composition and yield of products. Neftekhimiia 5 no.6:863-868 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova. Submitted Jan. 25, 1965.

SULTANOV, T.A.; KOMAROV, P. N.

Rolling coarse threads with thread-rolling heads. Stan. i instr. 35 no.7:42-43 Jl '64.

ZYUZIN, I.M.; KOMAROV, P.S.

Important resources for increasing crop yields. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.10:8-9 O '61. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Kalacheyevskogo rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Zyuzin).
2. Agronom po zashchite rasteniy sel'skogo khozyaystva Kalacheyevskogo rayona, Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Komarov).
(Kalach District(Voronezh Province)--Plants, Protection of)

KOMAROV, P. S.

Highly specialized unit. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.10:7 O '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nachal'nik otryada Kalacheyevskoy rayonnoy traktornoy stantsii po bor'be s vreditelyami i boleznyami rasteniy.

(Kalach District—Spraying and dusting in agriculture)
(Kalach District—Sugar beets—Diseases and pests)

L 11535-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6001127 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/65/000/009/0025/0025

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 9.51.235

AUTHOR: Komarov, P. S.

TITLE: Electron densities in the atmospheres of "metallic" stars

REFERENCED SOURCE: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., v. 33, 1965, 273-278

TOPIC TAGS: star, electron density, rotation, atmosphere, Balmer series, hydrogen line

TRANSLATION: The electron densities n_e in the atmospheres of metallic and normal stars of spectral classes A2-F5 of the main sequence are compared. Spectrograms with a dispersion of 150 A/mm are used. The values of n_e are determined from the n_m numbers of the last observed Balmer lines by means of the Inglis-Teller formula. In finding the numbers n_m, the dependence of the equivalent width upon the line number n was extrapolated to the zero value of W. A correction for the rotation of the star was introduced into the so-obtained values of n_m. It was shown that the electron densities in the atmospheres of metallic stars agree, on the average, with the electron densities in the atmospheres of normal stars of the same spectral class (as determined by hydrogen lines). Bibliography of 9 titles. A. Kolesov

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1

UDC: 523.001

AUTHORS: Sokolov, G.A. and Komarov, P.V. SOV-11-58-8-3/14

TITLE: Transformation of Ludwigite in the Magnetite Deposit Zheleznyy Kryazh in the Eastern Transbaykal Region (Izmeneniye ludvigita na magnetitovom mestorozhdenii Zheleznyy Kryazh v Vostochnom Zabaykal'ye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, 23 Nr 8, pp 27-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe ludwigite, associated with magnesium skarns, as a late skarn mineral secreted metasomatically. It is often found in the contact-metasomatical "Zheleznyy Kryazh" iron ore deposits. Zones of forsterite skarns, usually serpentinous and containing small quantities of magnesium minerals, are the most favorable places for ludwigite. The magnetite is often found in such skarns and even forms magnetite ores. In places where ludwigite is formed, the magnetite usually fills the intervals between the prismatic rays of ludwigite; some times its aggregates replace these rays. This circumstance indicates that the magnetite was formed after the ludwigite. In single sectors, iron sulfides, mainly pyrrhotine, are also developed and belong to a later hydrothermic stage. The rocks containing ludwigite are represented

Card 1/3

SOV-11-58-8-3/14

Transformation of Ludwigite in the Magnetite Deposit Zheleznyy Kryazh in the Eastern Transbaykal Region

by mineral associations with largely changing content of waterless skarn minerals, ludwigite, magnetite, sulfides and other secondary minerals. Sulfides are distributed in these rocks irregularly. In zones with a high sulfide contents the ludwigite undergoes many transformations, and samples taken from various depths showed that they contain either thinly dispersed pyrrhotin or colloidal sulfides of iron. As a result of different laboratory research, it was found that the higher the degree of transformation of the ludwigite, the more boron it looses, even to such an extent that the Zheleznyy Kryazh deposit cannot be commercially exploited. It was also found that the decomposition of the ludwigite is especially intensive in those parts of the deposit where the sulfide mineralization is more pronaunced.
There are 7 photos and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: August 19, 1957

Card 2/3

SOV-11-58-8-3/14

Transformation of Ludwigite in the Magnetite Deposit Zheleznyy Kryazh in the Eastern Transbaykal Region

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geology, Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of AS USSR, Moscow)

1. Ludwigite--Sources --Availability 2. Ludwigite--Properties 3. Ludwigite

Card 3/3

KOMAROV, P.V.; NAKTINAS, Ye.M.

Fluorine, chlorine, and boron as elements-indicators in geochemical prospecting. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 7 no.3:65-74 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

3(5) SOV/11-59-5-7/14

AUTHOR: Komarov, P.V.

TITLE: On the Connection Between the Formation of Magnesian Scarns and Granitization (O svyazi obrazovaniya magnezial'nykh skarnov s granitizatsiyey).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya 1959, Nr 5, pp 90-102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Zheleznyy Kryazh iron deposits in the Eastern Transbaykalian region are of contact-metasomatic origin. They are situated in the zone of contact of Kutomara Variscian granitoids with Lower-Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. These metamorphized rocks form residual block of different dimensions in the upper part of the granitoid massif. Their lower parts are composed of hornstones, magnesia and calcareous scarns and quartzites, and in their upper parts, chloritized sandy-argillaceous slate. Granitoids have clear intrusive contacts with the

Card 1/6

On the Connection Between the Formation of Magnesian Scarns and Granitization

metamorphized sedimentary blocks. Prior to the metamorphism, the lower parts were composed of sandstone, interbedded with sandy-argillaceous and carbonate-argillaceous slate. As a result of metamorphic and metasomatic process, these slates and sandstones were transformed into various hornstones and quartzites. Most of the interbedded argillaceous slate was transformed into magnesia and calcareous scarns, which later were mineralized. The calcareous pyroxene-garnet scarns were of postmagmatic origin. In some places, they also replaced the magnesia scarns, proving in that way to be of a later origin. In some places magnesia scarns were intersected by dykes of granite-aplites and diorite-porphyrites partly replaced by minerals from calcareous scarns. Thus, these

On the Connection Between the Formation of Magnesian Scarns and Granitization.

dykes were formed after the magnesia scarns but earlier than the calcareous scarns. The injection of granitoids is observed in magnesia scarns and in the diopside-plagioclastic rocks surrounding the scarns. A distinct metasomatic zonality in the magnesia scarns surrounding the hybrid granitoids is also observed: a granitoid diopside or diopside-spinel zone and a forsterite or forsterite-spinel zone. Granitoids in contact with magnesia scarns have no traces of metasomatic changes. The author gives on (table 1) the result of the analysis of hybrid granitoids, showing changes in their chemical composition occuring in the interaction of granite magma with sedimentary rocks. As to the process of granitization, the author shares the view point of Academician D.S. Korzhinskiy who considers the granitization process to be an infiltrational magmatic re-

On the Connection Between the Formation of Magnesian Scarns

placement of enclosing rocks with the formation of granitoids. The granitization process obligatorily occurs with an intermediate stage of diffusion or melting of enclosing rocks and the summary composition of the melt equals the eutectic composition for granitoids. One peculiarity of granitization process is the formation, during the magmatic stage of magnesia scarns of infiltration type of Zheleznyy Kryazh deposits. The magmatic solutions of the infiltration type conditioned the development of granitization process of dolomites and, as a result, along with the formation in exocontacts of magnesia scarns, hybrid granitoids of increased basicity and alkalinity were formed in the endocotact zone of granites. Their increased alkalinity is connected in this case with the increased activity of alkali in the magmatic solutions as a consequence of its (alkali)

On the Connection Between the Formation of Magnesian Scarns and Granitization.

interaction with dolomites - rocks with a high basic concentration. Such increase of alkalinity permits the distinguishing of the magmatic infiltrational replacement (granitization) from the phenomenon of assimilation, which also occured in some places of the Zheleznyy Kryazh deposits and caused the formation of granitoids of an increased basicity. The author mentions the following geologists in connection with this article: M.A.Usov, V.A. Melioranskiy, V.N. Kozerenko, G.D. Afanas'yev, N.G. Sudovikov, N.M. Uspenskiy and V.A. Zharikov. There are 4 photographs, 2 tables 3 graphs, 1 profile and 26 references, 20 of which are Soviet, 5 American and 1 English.

SOV/11-59-5-7/14

On the Connection Between the Formation of Magnesian Scarns and Granitization.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (The Institute of Geology of Mineral Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 25 1958

Card 6/6

ALIMBAYEVA, S.K.; ZEMLYANAYA, G.P.; KOMAROV, P.V.; CHERVYAKOVA, G.F.

Spring excursions to the mountains. Uch. zap. Kir. zhen. ped. inst. no. 4:153-216 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Kirghizistan--School excursions) (Biology--Study and teaching)

KOMAROV, P.V.

Magnesian skarns in the Teya. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:119-124 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau—Skarns)

KOMAROV, P.V.

Studying some quantitative indices of DNA-mediated transmission of streptomycin resistivity in staphylococci. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.3:454-458 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kirgizskiy zhenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, Frunze.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (STREPTOMYCIN)

KOMAROV, P.V.

Specific activity of DNA obtained from transformed or adapted staphylococcal cells. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.1:39-42 '63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Kirgizskiy zhenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, Frunze.

KOMAROV, P.V.

Geochemical specialization of ore-forming solutions of igneous origin in relation to mineralization (chlorine, fluorine and boron). Geol. rud. mestorozh. 5 no.6:51-64 N-D'63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

20925

S/057/61/031/003/009/019
B125/B202

26.2212
26.2311

AUTHORS: Komarov, R. M. and Petrov, V. I.

TITLE: Study of a high-frequency discharge in a proton source

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 3, 1961, 321-326

TEXT: The authors discuss the effect of gas pressure in a high-frequency proton source on the temperature T_e of the electrons, the ionization density n_i of the atomic hydrogen, the power W consumed by the discharge and on the ion current I_M emerging from the source. These high-frequency discharges were studied with and without application of a high-frequency field. The change of n_i and T_e during the discharge as a function of gas pressure was studied by optical methods. The ionization density (in relative units) was determined by using the relation $n_i = \text{const}_\beta C_\beta(T_e)$ where I_β is the intensity of the line H_β and $C_\beta(T_e)$ is a function of the excitation cross section and of the ionization cross section of hydrogen as well as of the energy distribution of the electrons in the discharge. The

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Study of a high-frequency...

absolute value of the power consumed by the discharge was not measured but only the character of the change of this power as a function of the gas pressure in the source with and without external magnetic field. The experiments were made on a special vacuum stand. The experimental scheme is shown in Fig. 1. The high-frequency discharge was excited by means of a 25 mc generator. The light which was produced during the discharge was directed to a KC-55 (KS-55) spectrograph by means of a lens system. A ФЭУ-25 (FEU-25) photomultiplier was directly connected behind the outlet of the spectrograph. The ion current emerging from the source was captured by a beam catcher. The external transverse magnetic field was produced by means of an NS electromagnet. All measurements were made with reduced power of the generator. Fig. 3 illustrates the dependence of the electron temperature on the pressure of hydrogen in the discharge chamber. Fig. 4 shows the dependence of the concentration of atomic hydrogen ions on gas pressure. Fig. 5 shows the dependence of the power at the lateral wall of the discharge chamber on the gas pressure; Fig. 6 shows the change of the total current of hydrogen ions as a function of gas pressure if a transverse magnetic field is applied. Fig. 7 illustrates the same as is

Study of a high-frequency...

shown in Fig. 6, however, without external magnetic field. The results of measurements may be summarized as follows: 1) the temperature of the electrons in a high-frequency discharge can be considerably reduced: a) with an increase in the gas pressure in the source; b) by the application of an external transverse constant magnetic field, especially at pressures below $35\text{-}40\cdot10^{-3}$ mm Hg; c) with an increase in the generator power. In the case studied here the electron temperature was 6000-8000°K; 2) the concentration of the atomic ions and the power consumed during the discharge are a nonmonotonic function of pressure. With lacking external magnetic field and also with a longitudinal magnetic field they have a maximum at pressures of about $3\cdot10^{-2}$ mm Hg. The application of a transverse magnetic field considerably increases the density of the atomic ions and the power required for the discharge whose maxima are shifted toward lower pressures (15 to $18\cdot10^{-3}$ mm Hg). On the conditions described the degree of ionization of the source was low; it amounted to less than one thousandth %. With ordinary conditions of operation of the source the degree of ionization was by one order of magnitude higher. Also the proton content in the ion beam is a nonmonotonic function of pressure,

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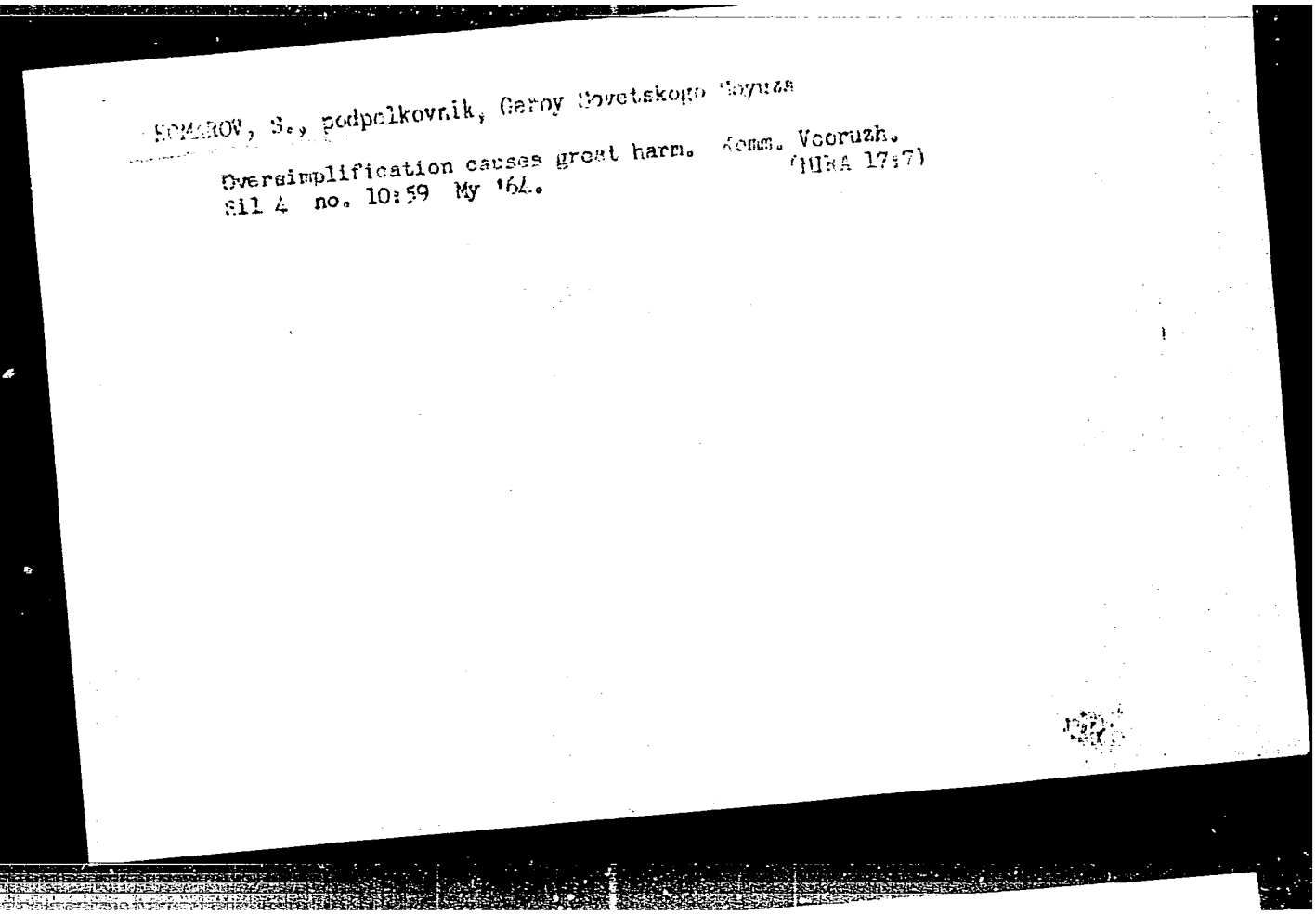
where the maximum lies at about $25 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. The optimum gas pressure at which the current of atomic ions is the strongest is always lower than that pressure at which the concentration of the atomic ions has a maximum in the discharge. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1960



SPARROW, S., podpolkovnik, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Oversimplification causes great harm. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no. 10:59 My '62. (MIRA 17:7)

KOMAROV, S.

Conference on cooling furnaces. NTO no.9:54 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Furnaces--Cooling)

KOMAROV, S., inzh.(Moskva)

Decisions taken should be carried out. NTO 2 no.2:34 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Power engineering)

KOMAROV, S., inzh.

So that the fuel would not go up the chimney. NTO 2 no.11:26-27 M '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Trest "Energochermet." (Furnaces)

KOMAROV, S., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, podpolkovnik

Everything is important if it concerns military discipline.
Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.5:27-30 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Russia--Air force)
(Military discipline)

KOMAROV, S., podpolkovnik, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Flag crews should maintain order in the airfields. Komm.Vooruzh. Sil 3 no.19:60-63 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Russia—Air Force)

KOMAROV, S.A., inzhener; RAYGORODSKIY, I.M., inzhener; AHEIFITS, M.M., inzhener.

Timber economy for 3-10 kilovolt networks. Elek.sta. 24 no.4:48-50 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Electric lines--Poles)

KOMAROV, S. A.

Kortico-viceral Theory of the Pathogenesis of Ulcerous Diseases (Russian book by K. M. Bykov and I. T. Kurtsin, published in Moscow, 1949) EXTRACT: According to the findings of L. B. Popel'skiy (1902, 1919), Bikel' (1908, 1913), and Borodenko (1910), it is namely in the pyloric portion of the stomach that there are produced during digestion specific hormones, pylorin, hystamin, substance "P", and pylorantrum-gastrin, possessing the ability of stimulating the secretory cells of the fundal glands. These investigations have been confirmed recently by A. M. Varob'yev (1935, 1937, 1947), S. A. KOMAROV (1938, 1942), and others.

SOURCE: CIA, FDD U-3528, 13 May 1953, p 81, Restricted

6-58-2-10/21

AUTHOR: Komarov, S. A.

TITLE: Distance Measurements Along Routes of High-voltage Above-ground Lines (Dal'nomernyye izmereniya na trassakh vysokovol'tnykh vozdushnykh liniy elektroperedachi)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 38 - 41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up to now tape measure and levelling instrument have been used for these purposes. The use of a range - finder - the tachymeter - was found rather inefficient and it was used only on difficult terrain (mountains). The author here demonstrates that this opinion is not correct since in all cases the application of the tachymeter guarantees sufficient correctness at increased operation efficiency. In the case of measurements of span widths up to 200 m the maximum error limit of height in the middle of the span width is beyond - 5 cm and of the distance beyond - 1 cm. It is shown that this deviation can be observed also by using the tachymeter. On the other hand the application of the tachymetric method has the following

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Distance Measurements Along Routes of High-voltage Above Ground Lines

advantages: the same instrument can be used in plains and mountains, only 5 men are necessary instead of 10, increase of working productivity since no marching is necessary (which takes 60 % of the working time), no cleaning of the levelling plates from earth. Up to a voltage of 10 kV levelling automatons can be used. They still have to be tested for higher voltages.

1. Transmission lines—Construction 2. Range finders—Applications 3. Range finders—Performance

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KOMAROV, S. F.

Tobacco Curing

M. M. Nadeyev and V. A. Gornyy's pamphlet "Curing barn for tobacco and makhorka" (Sel'khozgiz 1950) and plans for tobacco plants of the "Sel'khozstroiproekt" in 1950. Tabak k3 No. 4 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

KOMAROV, S.

Komarov, S., and Zhabrev, D. "The Change in the Values of Recorded Resistivity Taking Place in the Practice of Coring." Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftianoe Khoziaistvo, Baku, No. 10/11, 1935, pp. 20-32.

1. KOMAROV, S. G. AL'PIN, L. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Prospecting - Geophysical Methods

7. Development of the theory and method of interpretation of electro-core sampling diagrams. (Abstract) Izv.Glav.upr.geol.fon. No. 2 - 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

KOMAROV, S. G.

KOMAROV, S. G. -- "Core Sampling by Electrical Means Based on the Resistance Method." Sub 13 Feb 52, Moscow Geological Prospecting Inst (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

KOMAROV, S. G.

USSR/Geophysics - Prospecting

Sept/Oct 53

"Review of Symposium 'Prospecting and Industrial Geophysics,'" (A. G. Ivanov, reviewer)

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz, No 5, pp 474-476

Favorably reviews the symposium, edited by V. V. Fedynskiy, entitled "Razvedochnaya i promyslovaya geofizika", No 4, Min Petrol Ind USSR, Glavneftgeofizika, Moscow, 1952, 600 copies, price 1.50 rubies. Contributors were: I. K. Kupalov-Yaropolk, G. V. Bereza, A. I. Slutskovskiy, B. S. Temkina, P. I. Lukavchenko, O. A. Shvank, N. A. Per'kov, S. G. Komarov, I. Ye. Eydman, L. M. Yesel'son, and E. E. Fotiadi.

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KOMAROV, S.G., SOKHRANOV, N.N., and CHUKIN, V.T.

"Carrying out of Electric Logging in Prescence of Strong Erratic Currents" Prikl, Geofizika, 10, 1953, 36-47

Measurements of erratic currents were carried out in a well of the industrial district. The potential difference was taken between the surface electrode and the electrode sunken in the well. The difference increases with the depth and may reach several volts. The distribution of the difference along the well axis probably depends on the specific resistivity of the layers. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

KOMAROV, S.G.

LITVINOV, S.Ya.; ARKHAROV, L.V.; KOMAROV, S.G., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical geophysics] Promyslovaia geofizika. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 184 p.
(Geophysics)
(Petroleum geology) (MLRA 7:10)

KALENOV, Ye.N.; KOMAROV, S.G.; RYABINKIN, L.A.; SOKOLOV, V.A.; FEDORENKO, A.N.; SOROKIN, L.V., professor, doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor [deceased]; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[General course in the geophysical methods of prospecting for petroleum and gas deposits] Obshchii kurs geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki neftianykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 457 p. [Microfilm]

(Petroleum geology) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (MLRA 8:1)

KOMAROV, S. G. and FEDYNSKIY, V. V.

"Geophysical Investigation of Drill Holes in USSR" paper presented at Fourth World Petroleum Congress, Dec. '55.

So: D407195
A-50226, 27 June 55

FEDYNSKIY, V.V.; KOMAROV, S.G.

[Geophysical investigation of drill holes in the U.S.S.R.] Geo fizicheskie issledovaniia skvashin v SSSR; doklady na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftianom kongresse v Rime. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 23 p.
(oil well logging) (MLRA 8:10)

KOMAROV, Sergey Grigor'yevich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; POMERANTS, Lev Izrailovich; BURSHTEYN, Iosif Moiseyevich; YARYSHEV, Boris Petrovich; PETROVA, Ye.A., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Automatic equipment for geophysical examination of oil wells] Avtomaticheskaia appratura dlia geofizicheskikh issledovanii v skvazhinakh. Pod obshchey red. S.G.Komarova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 337 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

KOMAROV, S.G.

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36494

Author: Komarov, S. G., Korshikov, V. N.

Institution: None

Title: Conditions and Experience in Carrying Electrometric Investigations in Wells Drilled with Water, in Regions of Bashkiriya and Tatary

Original Periodical: Razved. i promysl. geofizika, 1955, No 14, 40-51

Abstract: When drilling with water, large caverns are formed against the clays, which makes it possible to move the geophysical instruments. To facilitate the lowering and lifting of the instruments in the well, centering and spherical bobs were tried. The latter turned out to be more effective. The great mineralization of the flushing water reduces the differentiation of the resistance curves of the spontaneous polarization and of the neutron-gamma logging, and makes it difficult to interpret them. The limiting thickness of the strata, which can be separated on the diagram of the resistances

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USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36494

Abstract: and for which it is possible to determine the specific resistivity, increases from 0.1 to 0.15 m in fresh solutions to 0.75 to 1.5 m. It is established, that when drilling with water the increase of penetration into the strata is not very great. The geophysical investigations in the wells is carried out principally after replacing the water with a clay solution. When working with wells filled with water, it is recommended to include radioactive logging among geophysical investigations (after lowering the core drill) and measuring with a "cavern meter" and resistivity meter over the entire range of measurement. When carrying out BKZ [sic], the measurement with a resistivity meter is made before and after completion of the operation. The separation of the clay strata is carried according to the GK [sic] curve and according to the "cavern plot."

Card 2/2

PER'KOV, N.A.; KORSHIKOV, V.N.; KOMAROV, S.G., redaktor; TSENTSIPER, Ye.B., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Interpretation of radioactive oil well coring diagrams; provisional instructions] Interpretatsiia diagramm radioaktivnogo karottazha skvazhin; vremennoe nastavlenie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 56 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

KOMAROV, S. G.

15-57-8-11539

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8, p 208 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Komarov, S. G.

TITLE: Determination of Rock Porosity According to Specific Resistance (Opredeleniye poristosti porod po udel'nomu soprotivleniyu)

PERIODICAL: Prikl. geofizika, 1956, Nr 14, pp 129-155

ABSTRACT: The starting point in determining the porosity (f) of rock according to its specific electrical resistance (SER) is usually the value of the relative resistance R, which represents the relation between the SER of the rock and that of the water saturating it. Value R is determined by the microsonde lateral electrical logging and investigations of the strata into which the filtrate of the clay suspension penetrates. In the latter case, it is necessary to know not only the SER of the formational water but that of the filtrate of the clay suspension. In determining the SER of the liquid

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Determination of Rock Porosity (Cont.)

saturating the zone of penetration, it is necessary to introduce corrections for the effect of the residual water or petroleum. The correction factor for the effect of the residual water varies from 1.1 to 0.11, with a variation in the relation of SER of the filtrate of clay suspension to that of the formational water ranging from 0.1 to 100. The correction factor for the effect of the residual petroleum saturation varies from 1.2 to 4, depending on the properties of the trap and of the petroleum. Its most probable value is 1.6. To determine f from the value R, curves expressing the relation $R = 1/f^m$ are used; here m is the coefficient depending on the lithologic composition of the rock. The author presents such curves, obtained by various investigators for clastic and carbonate rock in various petroleum-bearing areas of the USSR and the USA. He notes that the R of rock always decreases at the expense of the effect of surface conductivity where the SER of the waters filling the pores is low (for nonargillaceous rock it exceeds 6 ohms; for argillaceous rock it exceeds 4 ohms). Analysis of the errors in determining the basic data shows that the total error in determining f is inversely proportional to the value of f, and that for large values of f it

Card 2/3

KOMAROV, S.G.

BASHLYKIN, Ivan Ivanovich; KOMAROV, S.G., red.; DOBRYNINA, N.P., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Studying wells by micrologging] Issledovanie skvazhin mikrozondami. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 47 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

Komarov S. C.

ZEL'TSMAN, Pinkhas Avrumovich; KOMAROV, S.G., redaktor; DOBRYNINA, N.P., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Instruments for determining deflection of wells] Pribory dlia opredeleniia iskrivleniia skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 85 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Petroleum engineering--Equipment and supplies)

KOMAROV, Sergey Grigor'yevich; ZAPOROZHETS, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; VYSOKNYKH, S.F., inzhener, retsenzent; POMERANTS, L.I., inzhener, retsenzent; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technolgy of industrial geophysics] Tekhnika promyslovoi geofiziki. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 562 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Geophysics) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOMAROV, S. G. and ZAPOROZHETS, V. M.

"Principal Objectives of the Radioactive Survey Method," Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes & Emanations in the Petroleum Industry (SYmposium), Min. Petroleum Industry USSR, 1957.

Results of the Joint Session of the Technical Council of Min. of the Petroleum Industry USSR and Soviet Sci. and Technical Association, Moscow 14-19 Mar 1956.

KOMAROV, S.G.

BOGDANOV, A.I.; KOMAROV, S.G.; FEDYNSKIY, V.V.

Geophysical methods of prospecting for oil and gas in the U.S.S.R.
Geol.nefti 1 no.11:13-30 N '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOMAROV, S. G.

With Keyvsar, Z. I. "Permeability of Oil Bearing Strata Determined by Specific Resistivities."

p. 17/ in book Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, No. 20, Moscow Gostoptekhizdat, 1958, 267p.

These articles are concerned with the methodology of interpreting the results of gravimetric, seismic and electrical surveys. Review the collecting properties of rocks on the basis of data obtained from resistometers and the application of charged particle accelerators in well logging.

KOMAROV, S. G.

"Use of Induced Potentials in Evaluating the Storing Properties of Strata"

Prikladnaya geofizika; sobornik statey, vyp. 21 (Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, Nr 21) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 221 p.

KOMAROV, S.G.; PMR'KOV, N.A.

Letter symbols used in applied geophysics. Prikl.geofiz. no.21:211-222 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods--Notation)

14(5) SOV/19-59-5-155/308

AUTHORS: Datskevich, A.A., Yesel'son, L.M., Komarov, S.G., Pomerants, L.I., Shchukin, S.N.

TITLE: A Device for Geophysical Measurements in Bores

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 5, p 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 21g, 30_{01}. Nr 95439 (433120/MNP-689 of 14 Aug 1950). Dependent on Author's Certificate Nr 81496. Submitted to Gostekhnika USSR. The device works off a source of d/c current and includes a pulsator and galvanometers for recording KS - the resistance curve, and PS - the spontaneous polarization. To make it possible to regulate the KS and PS channels separately and independently, these channels are switched-in in parallel and separated by filters according to Author's Certificate Nr 81496. (2) Capacitors are used for shunting the galvanometers to even out the current pulses in them. (3) To reduce the effect of interference - currents of

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A Device for Geophysical Measurements in Bores

commercial frequency and the effect of the current circuit on the measuring circuit, a pulsator with a synchronous electric motor and a reducer is used to enable transition to be made from one fixed rotary speed to another, lesser speed.

Yaryshev, B.P.

14(5)

SOV/19-59-3-120/306

AUTHORS: Yaryshev, B.P. and Komarov, S.G.

TITLE: A Device for Simultaneously Measuring Several Parameters During Core-Sampling Operations Carried-Out With a Single-Core Electric Cable

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' .zobreteniy, 1959, Nr 3, p 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 21g, 30_{01}. Nr 101497 (450669/MNP-1508 of 8 December 1952). Dependent on Author's Certificate Nr 81492. Submitted to the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, USSR. This device is equipped with a current distributor mounted in the drifting instrument and controlling the circuits of the current and measuring electrodes, according to Author's Certificate Nr 81492. The innovation is intended to separate the current feeding the current-electrodes from the signals taken from the MN measuring electordes. For this purpose d/c current is conducted from the surface to the drifting instrument. This

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A Device for Simultaneously Measuring Several Parameters During Core-Sampling Operations Carried-Out With a Single-Core Electric Cable

d/c current feeds an electric motor coupled with the distributor and with a mechanical converter for converting the d/c-current into a/c current. The a/c current so obtained feeds the AB current-electrodes. The a/c current, taken off the MN measuring electrodes and amplitude modulated, is transmitted to the surface for recording.

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(

SOV/19-58-11-223/549

AUTHORS: Polyakov, Ye.A., and Komarov, S.G.

TITLE: A Well Resistivimeter (Skvazhinnyy razistivimetr)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 11, p 52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 21g, 30_{01}. Nr 115891 (573062 of 13 May 1957)
1) A well resistivimeter consisting of one current electrode and two measuring electrodes. It is of a design reducing the influence of the ambient medium on the results of measurements; with one of the measuring electrodes encompassing the other measuring electrode and the current electrode and provided with apertures for inlet of liquid into the instrument. 2) A design variation with one of the measuring electrodes in the form of a half-sphere with perforations, encompassing two concentrical electrodes - the inner one being the second measuring electrode, and the outer one the current electrode. 3) A design variation with one measuring electrode in the form of a spiral laid

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A Well Resistivimeter

into grooves on the cylindrical current electrode, and the casing encompassing both and provided with lengthwise slots forming the second measuring electrode.

KOMAROV, S.G.; KMYVSAR, Z.I.; KOZINA, Z.K.; SKOBLIKOVA, G.I.; GUZANOVA, I.G.

Determining porosity by spontaneous polarization curves. Prikl. geofiz. no.25:192-215 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric prospecting)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, red.; SHIROKOV, A.S., red.; KOVALEVA, A.A., red.; GRATSIANOVA, O.P., nauchn. red.; BORISOV, A.A., nauchn. red.; FEDYUK, V.I., nauchn. red.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V., nauchn. red.; POMERANTSEVA, I.V., nauchn. red.; MOZZHENKO, A.N., nauchn. red.; LOZINSKAYA, A.M., nauchn. red.; SHNEYERSON, M.B., nauchn. red.; BOGDANOV, A.Sh., nauchn. red.; NIKITSKIY, V.Ye., nauchn. red.; KUDYMOV, B.Ya., nauchn. red.; PETROV, L.V., nauchn. red.; KOMAROV, S.G., nauchn. red.; GORBUNOV, G.V., nauchn. red.; DUNCHENKO, I.A., nauchn. red.; FEL'DMAN, I.I., nauchn. red.; POMETUN, D.Ye., nauchn. red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Status and prospects for developing geophysical methods for mineral prospecting] Sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia geofizicheskikh metodov poiskov i razvedki poleznykh iskopaemykh; materialy. Pod red. V.V. Fedynskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 623 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya geofizicheskaya konferentsiya, Moscow, 1959.
2. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Fedynskiy, Petrov).
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., red.; DAKHNOV, V.N., red.; VASIL'YEV, V.G., red.; KALENOV, Ye.N., red.; KOMAROV, S.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; POLSHKOV, M.K., red.; RYABININ, L.A., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual for geophysicists in four volumes] Spravochnik geofizika v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.2. [Geophysical methods of well logging] Geofizicheskie metody issledovaniia skvazhin. Pod red. S.G.Komarova. 1961. 760 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Oil well logging)

KOMAROV, S.G., POLSHKOV, M.K., RYABINKIN, L.A., SERGEYEV, L.A., FEDYNSKIY, V.V.

"Progress in geophysical methods of prospecting for oil and gas."

Abstract. The paper outlines the results of the development of geophysical prospecting in the USSR for the past three years. A short description is given of the instruments and technique applied in seismic, electrical, gravity, magnetic and logging surveys both in prospection and exploration of structures and in investigations of direct prospecting for oil and gas fields.

Illustrations are supplemented showing geological results of application of up-to-date methods and instruments of geophysical investigations.

The paper shows great significance of geophysical investigations in studies of geological structure of regions and in prospecting for oil and gas fields in the USSR.

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt, West Germany, 19-26 June 1963.

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